591

THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 964

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

M[illegible], October 28, 1771.

Printed for EDES & GILL, *by Sam. Adams.*

THE writer of the history of Massachusetts-Bay tells us, that our ancestors apprehended the acts of trade to be an invasion of the rights, liberties and properties of the subjects of his Majesty in the colony, they not being represented in parliament; and according to the usual sayings of the learned in the law, the laws of England were bounded within the four seas, and did not reach America. However, they made provision by an act of the colony, that they, i. e. the acts of trade should be strictly attended from time to time"—The passing of this law of the colony, and thus making it an act of their own legislature, he says, "plainly shows the wrong sense they had of the relation they stood in to England"—And he further adds, that "tho' their posterity have as high notions of English Liberties as they had, yet they are sensible that they are Colonists, and therefore subject to the controul of the parent state." As I am not disposed to yield an implicit assent to any authority whatever, I should have been glad if this historian, since he thought proper to pronounce upon so important a matter, had shown us what was the political relation our ancestors stood in to England, and how far, if at all, their posterity are subject to the controul of the parent state.—If he had vouchsafed to have done this, when he published his history, he would have rendered the greatest service both to Great-Britain and America, and eased the minds of multitudes who have been unsatisfied in points of such interesting importance.

Mr. Locke, in his treatise on government discovers the weakness of this position. That every man is born a subject to his Prince, and therefore is under the perpetual tie of subjection and allegiance; and he shows that express consent alone, makes any one a member of any commonwealth. He holds that submission to the laws of any country, & living quietly & enjoying privileges & protection under them, does not make a man a member of that society, or a perpetual subject of that commonwealth, any more than it would make a man subject to another, in whose family he found it convenient to abide for some time, tho' while he continued under it, he were obliged to comply with the laws, and submit to the government he found there. Every man was born naturally free; nothing can make a man a subject of any commonwealth, but his actually entering into it by positive engagement, and express promise & compact.

If the sentiments of this great man are well grounded, our historian before he asserted so peremptorily that the ancestors of this country as colonists were subject to the controul of the parent state, should have first made it appear that by positive engagement, or express promise or contract, they had thus bound themselves.

Every man being born free, says another distinguished writer, the son of a citizen, arrived at the years of discretion, may examine whether it be convenient for him to join in the society for which he was destined by birth. If he finds that it will be no advantage for him to remain in it, he is at liberty to leave it, preserving as much as his new engagements will allow him, the love and gratitude he owes it.* He further says, "There are cases in which a citizen has an absolute right to renounce his country, and abandon it for ever"; which is widely different from the sentiment of the historian, that "allegiance is not local, but perpetual and unalienable": And among other cases in which a citizen has this absolute right, he mentions that, when the sovereign, or the greater part of the nation will permit the exercise of only one religion in the state; which was the case when our ancestors forsook their native country. They were denied the rights of conscience. They left it however with the consent of the nation: It is allowed by this historian that they departed the kingdom with the leave of their prince. They removed at their own expence and not the nation's, into a country claimed, and possessed by independent princes, whose right to the lordship and dominion thereof has been acknowledged by English kings; and they fairly purchased the lands of the rightful owners, and settled them at their own and not the nation's expence. It is incumbent then upon this historian to show, by what rule of equity or right, unless they expressly consented to it, they became subject to the controul of the parent state.—The obligation they had been under to submit to the government of the nation, by virtue of their enjoyment of lands which were under its jurisdiction, according to Mr. Locke, began and ended with the enjoyment. *That* was but a tacit consent to the government; and when by donation, sale or otherwise, they quitted the possession of those lands, they were at liberty, unless it can be made to appear they were otherwise bound by positive engagement or express contract, to incorporate into any other common wealth, or begin a new one in vacuis locis, in any part of the world they could find free and unpossessed.—They entered into a compact, it is true, with the king of England, and upon certain conditions became his voluntary subjects, not his slaves. But did they enter into any express promise to be subject to the controul of the parent state? What is there to show that they were any way bound to obey the acts of the British parliament, but those very acts themselves? Is there any thing but the mere ipse dixit of an historian, who for ought any one can tell designed to make a sacrifice to the ruling powers of Great-Britain, to show that the parent state might exercise the least controul over them as Colonists, any more than the English parliament could exercise controul over the dominions which the Kings formerly held in France, or than it can now over the inhabitants of the moon, if there be any?

By the charter of this province, the legislative power is in the Governor, who is appointed by the King, the Council and House of Representatives. The legislative of any commonwealth must be the supreme power. But if any edict or instruction of any body else, in what form soever conceiv'd, or by what power soever backed, can have the force and obligation of a law in the province which has not its sanction from that legislative, it cannot be the supreme power. Its laws however salutary, are liable at any time to be abrogated at the pleasure of a superior power. No body can have a power to make laws over a free people, but by their own consent, and by authority receiv'd from them: It follows then, either that the people of this province have consented & given authority to the parent state to make laws over them, or that she has no such authority. No one I believe will pretend that the parent state receives any authority from the people of this province to make laws for them, or that they have ever consented she should. If the people of this province are a part of the body politick of Great Britain, they have as such a right to be consulted in the making of all acts of the British parliament of what nature soever. If they are a separate body politick, and are free, they have a right equal to that of the people of Great Britain to make laws for themselves, and are no more than they, subject to the controul of any legislature but their own. "The lawful power of making laws to command whole politick societies of men, belongs so properly unto the same intire societies, that for any prince or potentate of what kind soever upon earth to exercise the same of himself, and not by express commission immediately and personally receiv'd from God, or else from authority deriv'd at the first from their consent, upon whose persons they impose laws, is no better than mere tyranny. Laws therefore they are not which publick approbation hath not made so."* This was the reason given by our ancestors why they should not be bound by the acts of parliament, because not being represented in parliament, the publick approbation of the province had not made them laws. And this is the reason why their posterity do not hold themselves rightly oblig'd to submit to the revenue acts now in being, because they never consented to them. The former, under their circumstances, thought it prudent to adopt the acts of trade, by passing a law of their own, and thus formally consenting that they should be observ'd. But the latter I presume will never think it expedient to copy after their example.

The historian tells his readers that "They (the people of this province) humbly hope for all that tenderness and indulgence from a British parliament, which the Roman senate, while Rome remain'd free, shewed to Roman colonies"—Why the conduct of Rome towards her colonies should be recommended as an example to our parent state, rather than that of Greece, is difficult to conjecture, unless it was because as has been observed, the latter was more generous and a better mother to her colonies than the former. Be that as it may, the colonists have a right to expect from the parent state all possible tenderness; not only as they sprang from her, and are subjects of the same King, but as they have greatly contributed to her wealth & grandeur: And we are willing to render to her respect, and certain expressions of honor and reverence as the Grecian colonies did to the city from whence they deriv'd their origin, as Grotius says, *so long as the colonies were well treated.* By our compact with our King, wherein is contain'd the rule of his government and the measure of our submission, we have all the liberties and immunities of Englishmen, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatever; and no King of Great-Britain, were he inclin'd, could have a right either with or without his parliament, to deprive us of those liberties. They are originally from God and nature, recognized in the Charter, and entail'd to us and our posterity: It is our duty therefore to contend for them whenever attempts are made to violate them.

He also says that "the people of Ireland were under the same mistake" with our ancestors; that is, in thinking themselves exempt from the controul of English acts of parliament. But nothing drops from his pen to shew that this was a mistake, excepting that "particular persons in Ireland did pennance for advancing and adhering to those principles." The same mighty force of reasoning is used to prove that this colony was mistaken, viz. "They suffer'd the loss of the charter". Such arguments may serve to evince the power of the parent state, but neither its wisdom nor justice appears from them. The sense of the nation however was very different after the revolution. The House of Commons voted the judgment against the Charter a Grievance; and a bill was brought in and passed that house for restoring the Charters, among which that of this province was expressly mention'd; notwithstanding the *mistake* abovemention'd was one great article of charge against it. But the parliament was prorogu'd sooner than was expected, by reason of the King's going to Ireland.

Our historian tells his readers by way of consolation, that "it may serve as some excuse for our ancestors, that they were not alone in their mistaken apprehensions of the nature of their subjection"; and he appears to be mighty glad that "so sensible a gentleman as Mr. Molineux, the friend of Mr. Locke, engag'd in the cause". But we want no excuse for any *supposed* mistakes of our ancestors. Let us first see it prov'd that they were mistakes. 'Till then we must hold ourselves obliged to them for sentiments transmitted to us so worthy of their character, and so important to our security: And we shall esteem the arguments of so sensible, and it might justly be added, so learned a gentleman as Mr. Molineux, especially as they had the approbation of his friend Mr. Locke to be valid, while we see nothing to oppose them, but the unsupported opinion of Mr. Hutchinson.

VALERIUS POPLICOLA.

* Mr. Vattel, law of nature and nations.

* Hooker's Eccl. Pol.

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious Wharff at the Southerly Part of the Town, conveniently situated for Wood or Lumber. ALSO TO BE LETT,

A Genteel End of a HOUSE;

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

|| Gov.r Hutchinson. v vid. the Charter pa. 1077. vol. 2. q vid. Molasses act, vid. pa. 9. Vol. 2 Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

The following was inſerted in the Maſſachuſett's Gazette *of Thurſday laſt.*

"At a Council held at the Council Chamber in Boſton, October 24. 1771.

In COUNCIL, *October* 24, 1771.

HIS Excellency the Governor laid before the Board, a Paper publiſhed by Meſſr's *Edes* and *Gill*, on Monday the 21ſt Inſtant, intitled, *The Boſton Gazette, and Country Journal*, in which they have printed a Letter, under the Signature of *Junius Americanus*, directed to the Earl of Hillſborough, ſaid to be taken from BINGLEY's Journal of the 29th June 1771, expreſsly aſſerting, that the late Secretary Oliver, the preſent Lieutenant-Governor, ſtood recorded in the Council books as a perjured traitor:—And deſired their Advice thereon,

Whereupon Reſolved, That the Aſſertion aforeſaid, printed in ſaid Paper, is falſe, groundleſs and malicious.

A true Copy from the Minutes of Council,

THO's FLUCKER, Sec'ry."

SA

The Governor, *it may be*, had not ſeen the *Maſſachuſetts-Spy* which had been publiſhed the 17th inſt. wherein *the ſame* paper under the ſignature of *Junius Americanus*, and *other matters worthy his Excellency's ſerious attention*, were printed—The Governor and Council are pleaſed to cenſure an aſſertion of *Junius Americanus*, viz. "That the late ſecretary *Oliver* the preſent lieutenant governor, ſtood recorded in the council books as a perjured traitor," as *falſe*, *groundleſs*, and *malicious*—We are not about to vindicate the *mode of expreſſion* uſed by *Junius Americanus*; *That* we will leave for him to do: But we cannot help thinking the *cenſure* upon it is ſomewhat *ſevere*, when we reflect upon what was done by the council themſelves, October 24, 1770.——In *their own* ſtrictures upon a very *extraordinary* depoſition of Mr. Secretary *Oliver*, taken as they ſay "in a *ſecret* manner" before *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; and "ſent to governor *Bernard* by lieutenant governor *Hutchinſon*, as he inform'd the Board", they declare; "That the *manifeſt* tendency of it is to give a moſt unfavorable, and at the ſame time, a moſt *unjuſt* idea of the people here, and of the council in particular;" that "it was the principal, if not the only depoſition that in any meaſure *tended* to *ſupport*" what they before ſay is "a *falſhood*;" and that "it was *well calculated* to anſwer the purpoſe of governor *Bernard*, to *effect a change in the conſtitution of the council*," and conſequently the conſtitution of the province. Now if the *tendency* of the depoſition to give a *moſt unjuſt* idea of the people and the council was *manifeſt*—If it tended to *ſupport* a *falſhood*—And was *well calculated* to effect a change in the conſtitution—What muſt the concluſion be, but either that the deponent was a man of intellects ſo *weak*, and of ſo *ductile* a mind as to be perſwaded by *artifice* to ſwear to he knew not what: Or elſe, that he knew what he was about, and was therefore guilty of *perjury*; and, if an attempt to overthrow the conſtitution is treaſon againſt the ſtate, that he was a *traitor* too?—But we muſt own there may be room for charity in this caſe: For we are not without inſtances of men of a tolerable ſhare of honeſty, who have been led by *one deſigning man*, into things which they have afterwards been aſhamed of; and we are told that ſome men ſhall be matters of ſo much *cunning* and *ſophiſtry*, as if it were poſſible, to deceive the very *elect*.

Vid pa. 605 (1) Vid Anſwer pa. 55 Vol. 4.

Moreover, the council in the ſame ſtrictures highly cenſure the Secretary for ſuggeſting in his depoſition, that "becauſe his draft" (of the minutes of council,) "was allowed ſtrictly to expreſs the truth, it was therefore rejected by the council"; upon which they *unanimouſly* RESOLVE, that "he has injured and abus'd the members, and reflected great diſhonor on the Board." But if his ſuggeſtion was true, and the council did in fact *reject* his draft *becauſe* it was allowed *ſtrictly* to expreſs *the truth*, they reflected great diſhonor upon themſelves, and had no reaſon to complain of the Secretary for injuring and abuſing them: If they did not *reject* it *becauſe* it was allowed to be *true*, what muſt *Junius Americanus*, or any one elſe, think of the deponent *who could not eaſily be miſtaken* about ſo *ſimple* a matter.

The Secretary had repreſented to the Board, "that his depoſition or affidavit appeared by the tenor of it, to have been made, merely to vindicate the lieutenant governor:" Upon which the Council ſay, "Could he not be vindicated without *traducing* the Council, and bringing into queſtion the loyalty of the town of Boſton, or the Province? Was it not *traducing* the Council to ſuggeſt that *they had rejected his draft, becauſe it ſtrictly expreſſed the truth*? Do theſe ſuggeſtions, and *the declarations contained in the Secretary's depoſition*, comport with a *true relation* of the Proceedings? &c." Theſe queſtions *ſtand recorded in the Council Books*. And though they ſtand in *queſtions*, there can be no doubt but they were deſigned to expreſs the *ſtrongeſt affirmations*.

The Council called upon every gentleman, who was a member of the board, and preſent when the debate or converſation was had, about which the Secretary depoſed; and their declarations *upon oath* are very *different* and in ſome *material* points, *oppoſite* to that which he had atteſted. Particularly in regard to what he repreſents in his depoſition to have been ſaid by the late Mr. *Tyler*, of a plan form'd by the people of the province for an *inſurrection*, and their *adopting* what he had ſaid. Mr. *Tyler* himſelf, "upon the moſt ſerious recollection" declared upon oath, that what Mr. *Oliver* had aſſerted *in his depoſition*, reſpecting a plan having been form'd to remove the Commiſſioners, was "*a groſs miſrepreſentation*". And the reſt of the gentlemen declared, that they had no recollection of Mr. *Tyler*'s mentioning ſuch a deſign of the people, and that the repreſentation of their having "adopted ſuch ſentiments after their having been advanced by any perſon whatever", as the Secretary depoſed that they had, was "*not only contrary to fact*", but "*utterly void of all foundation*". And with regard to the Secretary's draft of the minutes of Council, theſe gentlemen declare on oath, that the alteration was made, *becauſe* the *true meaning* and *intent* of the ſeveral members, in what they had ſaid to the Lieut. Governor would *fully* and *fairly* appear. But if the Secretary had in his draft *fully* and *fairly* ſtated the facts, ſo as that their *true meaning* and *intent* might have appeared, what cauſe was there of any alteration. In ſhort, without further entering into particulars, for which we have not room *at preſent*, we think it muſt appear obvious to any one who will be at the pains to read the proceedings of the Council Octo. 24, 1770, that it was at that time *clearly* their opinion, *after much enquiry*, that the Secretary had in his depoſition *perverted* what was ſaid, "*to anſwer the purpoſes* of Gov. Bernard" and others "*to effect a change in the conſtitution.*"

Upon the whole, ſince we have ſeen the reſolution of the Council of Thurſday laſt, we will not take upon us to ſay, that their declarations a year ago were *not* an impoſition upon the Secretary and the Public, but we cannot well reconcile them.—They declare, they "have been thus particular in this matter, that the *true ſtate* of it might appear; and that thereby the *pernicious conſequences to the Province*, which the Board apprehend the *Secretary's depoſition* may be attended with, may be prevented."——*Junius Americanus* relied upon their *authority*, as he had *reaſon to think* he might; and taking it for granted that they had *fairly* repreſented the Secretary's conduct, did not heſitate to ſay, that he ſtood recorded in the Council books, AS [or in the light of] a perjured traitor.——The world will therefore judge whether his aſſertion was *groundleſs* and *malicious*——And though his *manner* of expreſſion was different from theirs, we leave it to the *Council themſelves* to judge, if they think proper, upon more *mature* conſideration, and *at a full* Board, whether he differs from them *in ſubſtance*; and whether, upon a ſuppoſition that *their own* publication is *true*, which it is not *our* buſineſs to determine, the aſſertion *can be* "FALSE."

N. B. The number of Councellors is Twenty-ſix; *Eight only* of whom, as we are informed, were preſent on Thurſday laſt, and *all thoſe* were Members the 24th of October, 1770.

The Treaſurer for the County of *Suffolk* notifies thoſe Conſtables and Collectors of Taxes, who are indebted to ſaid County for the Years preceding 1770, that he is under a Neceſſity of iſſuing his Warrants againſt them, unleſs they immediately pay him their reſpective Balances: which Neceſſity will appear by the following Order:

Suffolk, ſſ. AT a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace held at *Boſton*, within and for the County of *Suffolk*, by Adjournment, on Thurſday the Twenty-third Day of *May*, A. D. 1771.

WHEREAS it appears to this Court by the Treaſurer's Accompts, that ſeveral Towns in the County are indebted for their Taxes preceding the Year 1770: ORDERED, That the County Treaſurer immediately take ſuch Steps as the Law directs for compelling ſuch deficient Towns, their Conſtables or Collectors to pay in the ſame. And the Treaſurer is directed to diſcharge, as ſoon as he ſhall be able, ſuch Debts as are due from the County that carry Intereſt upon them. *Atteſt.* EZEKIEL GOLDTHWAIT, Clerk.

‖ vid. pa. 588. ◊ vid. pa. 529. ¶ vid deposition of Mr Oliver pa. 250. ∫ Gov.r Hutchinson. — In the part he took in Removing the Troops after the Massacre vid. pa. 60. & vid pa. 605

Saturday last Capt. Bruce arrived here from London, by whom we have papers to the 5th of September; from which are extracted the following Articles, viz.

VENICE, Auguſt 10.

IT is ſaid that the Muſcovite fleet in the Black Sea has beat, burnt and ſunk a fleet of 150 Turkiſh Veſſels which were carrying Proviſions and troops to different places.

LONDON,

Sept. 2. On Saturday ſtocks fell conſiderably, owing to ſome important intelligence relative to the late fire at Portſmouth, and it is expected they will fall ten per cent. this day or tomorrow.

Sept. 3. Yeſterday morning ſome ſecret intelligence arrived at the Secretary of State's Office in Cleveland-row, relative to the fire at Portſmouth, in conſequence of which an expreſs was immediately diſpatched to Lord North.

In order to maintain a perpetual good underſtanding with our ſiſter kingdom, a correſpondent adviſes that the elder brother of the Sovereign be perpetual Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sept. 4. Yeſterday morning about nine o'clock, ſome private diſpatches arrived at the Poſt-Office, from Madrid, which were ſent directly away to the Admiralty and Treaſury Offices.

A Packet was likewiſe ſent to his Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

Sept. 5. We learn from good authority, that the French King has iſſued orders for immediately manning and victualling twenty ſail of the line, to be ready for ſervice at the ſhorteſt notice.

We are informed, that his Majeſty has declared, that ſhould all the incendiaries concerned in the fire at Portſmouth be taken, they ſhall ſuffer the puniſhments the law inflicts on ſuch criminals; and that no inducement ſhall cauſe him to ſhew favour to wretches like them, however dignified.

A very eminent gentleman in the law has given it as his opinion, that the fifty pounds due to Edward-Twine Carpenter by royal promiſe, is recoverable in a Court of Juſtice; and, we are informed, he intends to ſue for the ſame.

BOSTON October 28, 1771.

Friday laſt being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, when He enter'd the Twelfth Year of his Reign, the ſame was obſerv'd as uſual.

By a Letter from Kingſton, in Jamaica, we learn, that on the 3d of September, about Eight o'Clock in the Morning, they had a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake, which laſted near Half a Minute, and threw down the Tops of ſeveral Chimnies, but happily no Perſon was hurt; they had ſeveral ſmaller Shocks afterwards.

Yeſterday Captain Hoſea arrived here in 42 Days from Liverpool, brings nothing new. A Brig belonging to Captain Barber of Charleſtown, was to ſail in 4 or 5 Days after him.

Yeſterday arrived a Ship from Scotland, and a Snow from South Carolina.

Since our laſt, the Beaver, Gibraltar, Swan & Tartar Sloops of War, arrived in this Harbour.

MARRIED] Capt. Richard Derby, of Salem, to Mrs. Sarah Herſey, Widow of the late Doctor Herſey of Hingham.

Laſt Thurſday Se'nnight died at Milton, Deacon Benjamin Wadſworth, aged 65 Years, Repreſentative for that Town in the General Court.

Lately died at Georgia, Doctor GYLES CHURCH, formerly of this Town.

Died in this Town, Miſs Sarah Hodges.—Miſs Clark.—Miſs Abigail Greenleaf, Daughter of Mr. William Greenleaf, ſenior.—Mrs. Cambell, Wife of Mr. Campbell of Newport, Printer, and Daughter to Mr. Badger late of this Town, Painter.

As the Introduction of Youth

into HARVARD-COLLEGE before they are properly acquainted with the Latin and Greek Languages, operates much to their Diſadvantage in the Courſe of their Education:—NOTICE is hereby given, That CANDIDATES for Admiſſion will for the future, be examined in ANY Part of the following Books,—— The Greek Teſtament, Virgil's Æneid, and Cicero's ſelect Orations. It is alſo expected that they be well acquainted with Latin Proſody.

SAMUEL LOCKE, { In the Name of the Preſident and Tutors.

Harvard-College, October 10, 1771.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning.

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

as uſual. A Quantity of Engliſh Loaf Sugar, and ſome Houſe Furniture. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Wedneſday Next at Ten o'Clock.

Ebenezer Storer,

Informs his Cuſtomers, That he has imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,

A general Aſſortment of GOODS,

ſuitable for the Season,

Which he ſells at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.

William Bant,

HAS Imported in the Haly, Capt. SCOTT, and Lydia, Capt. HALL, from LONDON,

A large and general Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh, *at his Store fronting Dock-Square.* (The Particulars in our next.)

LONDON BOOK-STORE,

Oppoſite Williams's Court, Cornhill, BOSTON.

Henry Knox

Has juſt received from London by the Lydia, Capt. Hall,

A General Aſſortment of the moſt celebrated BOOKS in all Branches of Literature.

Among which are,

HUME's Hiſtory of England, 8 Vols. 8vo.
on Human Nature, 3 Vols. 8vo.
's Eſſays, 4 Vols. 12mo.
POSTLETHWAIT's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, 2 Vols. Fol.
VAN SWIETEN's Commentaries upon Boerhaves Aphoriſms, 14 Vols. 8vo.
abridged by Dr. Schomberg, 2 Vols. 8vo.
HAWKINS's Pleas of the Crown, Fol.
PLOWDEN's Reports in Engliſh, Fol.
HOBART's Ditto, Fol.
BLACKESTONES Commentaries, 4 Vols. 4to.
The Light of Nature purſued by EDWARD SEARCH, Eſq; 5 Vols. 8vo.

"Theſe are ſome of the moſt curious Books that perhaps have been written this Cen'ury. Mr. Search has explored many of the ſecret Receſſes of Nature and the latent Principles of Action with extraordinary Diligence and Sagacity, and explained thoſe Topics on which he has written with an aſtoniſhing Mixture of Reaſon & Fancy; with a Variety of ſolid Arguments, probable Conjectures and humorous Illuſtrations." Crit. Review.

A Survey of the Britiſh Cuſtoms, by SAMUEL BALDWIN, of the Cuſtom-Houſe, London, 4to.

This Work is very uſeful and neceſſary to Merchants, Traders and all others concerned in Cuſtom-Houſe Affairs, as it contains a complete ſurvey of the Britiſh Cuſtoms, in which Mr. Baldwin has with great Skill and Induſtry ranged in a very uſeful and conſpicuous Manner, the ſeveral Rates, Duties, Imports, &c. payable upon the Importation of Foreign and Domeſtic Goods, and likewiſe tabulated the Drawbacks, Bounties, &c. uſually allowed upon their being exported.

HERMES, or an Inquiry concerning univerſal Grammar, by JAMES HARRIS, Eſq;

Thoſe who would enter more deeply into this Subject of Grammar, will find it fully and accurately handled with the greateſt Acuteneſs of Inveſtigation, Perſpecuity of Explication and Elegance of Method, in a Treatiſe intitled HERMES, *the moſt beautiful and perhaps perfect Example of Analyſis that has been exhibited ſince the Days of Ariſtotle.* Dr. Lowth's Introd. to Gram.

BEATTIE on the Nature & Immutability of Truth, 8vo.

Mr. Beattie's Style is clear and eaſy, his Manner of Writing lively and entertaining, and the many Illuſtrations throughout his Work are extremely pertinent and ingenious, and upon the whole, an excellent Antidote againſt Scepticiſm and Infidelity.

A large Variety of the neweſt and beſt Books in LAW, PHYSIC and DIVINITY.

CLASSICAL AUTHORS and SCHOOL BOOKS.

BIBLES of all Sorts and Sizes.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & LATIN DICTIONARIES.

NEW NOVELS.——&c. &c.

ALSO,

A large and compleat Aſſortment of Stationary, conſiſting of Accompt Books, Pot Writing Paper of all Prices, Fools Cap ditto, Poſt, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-Royal and Imperial Ditto, Preſs and Cartridge Paper for Clothiers, Ladies Pocket Memorandum Books, with or without Silver Claſps, Inkſtands, Wafers, Dutch Quills, Pens, Sealing Wax, *very neat Meſſage Cards*, Proſpect Glaſſes, Pocket Globes, &c. &c.

Thoſe Perſons who will pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon PURCHASING *at the loweſt Prices, and every Favor gratefully acknowledged.*

JUST Imported in the Schooner Induſtry, JOHN GULIKER, Maſter, from New-Providence, and to be Sold at Hutchinſon's Wharff, North-End.

A Parcel of choice Mohogany Plank, Table Boards, and Setts for Bedſteads, Brazelleto, Lignum Vita, Cotton Wool, Spaniſh Sole Leather, a fine Parcel Chaney Oranges, Sour Oranges, a few freſh Limes, and two or three good Turtle in fine Order, alſo ſome Junk. Inquire at Mr. AVES's Store on ſaid Wharff.

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-Street, near the Market, BOSTON,

Informs his Friends and others, that he has imported

A further Aſſortment of GOODS,

In the Lydia, Capt. HALL, from LONDON.

This Importation conſiſts of the beſt double CAMBLETS, Poplins, half-yard and yard-wide Brilliants, Denmark Luſters, Miſſinets, Grazets, Brolios and other Stuffs for Womens Gowns, Mens and Womens unglaz'd Kid and Lamb Gloves, Gold and Silver Baſket and figur'd Buttons, white, green and faſhionable ſuperfine and middling Broad-Cloths, a parcel of very handſome large Carpets, Neſts of red gilt Trunks, very faſhionable Caps, and Ruffs for the Ladies, Tiffany and Hatband Crape, Sampler Canvas, Quality, &c. &c.——His Aſſortment is now compleat, and will Sell at the very loweſt Prices for ready Money only.

*** Conſtant Attendance given, and all Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.——Alſo Bohea and Hyſon TEA——Pepper, Spices, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, Playing Cards.

All kinds of Stationary Ware, &c. &c.

Loſt about 6 Weeks ago, a Moſes

Boat, 18 Feet long, almoſt new, her Gunnel crack'd. Whoever has taken up the ſame, is deſir'd to give Information to the Printers hereof, and he ſhall be well rewarded for his Trouble. October 28, 1771.

For LONDON,

The Brig WILLIAM, *Charles Acworth*, Maſter, a fine new Veſſel, Burthen 140 Tons, and has fine Accommodations; now lying at Minot's Wharfe, and is one half loaded. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board ſaid Brig.

For LONDON,

The Brig MINERVA, *William Ruggles*, Maſter, Burthen 130 Tons, now lying at Dobie's Wharfe, and has one half of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board ſaid Brig.

For LIVERPOOL,

The Brig TRITON, *Samuel Miller*, Maſter, two Thirds loaded, and now lying at Coleman's Wharfe, North-End. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on Board.

Hopeſtill Capen

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, That he has juſt receiv'd from London, by the Captains Darbey, Caleſ, and Bryant,

A further Supply of Goods ſuitable for the Season, among which are, A very fine Aſſortment of midling and low-priz'd Broad Cloths, which he determines to ſell by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Prices for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at his Shop at the Sign of the Cornfield, in Union-Street, Boſton.

To be ſold cheap for Caſh,

A FARM,

Conſiſting of a large Double Houſe, a large Barn, and upwards of 120 Acres of Land, a Wood Lott of 18 or 20 Acres, Orchard ſufficient to make 30 Barrels of Cyder, Meadow Land well accommodated with Water, and a very convenient Place for a Tanner, ſituate in Woburn, within a Mile of the Meeting-Houſe, firſt Pariſh. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold Cheap,

A new Fall-back Chaiſe, and Harneſs.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Samuel Sparhawk

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, That he has removed his Shop from the North-End to Ann-Street, one Door below Golden Key——Where he has to ſell, Engliſh Goods, alſo a Variety of Stationary, Hard Ware and Groceries—All upon very reaſonable Terms for Caſh.

Choice Bohea Tea per Hundred, Dozen or ſingle Pound.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next

At his uſual Place of Sale;

Twenty Pieces of fine Iriſh Linnens, imported in Captain Caleſ, to be view'd any Time before the Sale, the Property of a Perſon leaving the Province, which will be ſold.——Alſo, Cotton and Linnen Checks, Camblets, Callamancoes, Tammies, Womens ſilk and worſted Mitts, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Broad Cloths, Coatings, Serges, Gauzes, Cambricks, Lawns, ſewing Silks, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. Some Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, a Silver hilted Sword, &c.

Imported in the LONDON, Captain CALEF, by

Jonathan Williams, jun.

An Elegant Aſſortment of ſuperfine and other

BROAD CLOTHS,

With proper Linings & Trimings, compleatly match'd by the Makers in England—Which are to be Sold, together with a neat Aſſortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS in general, at his Shop in Ann-Street, below the Draw-Bridge, and directly oppoſite Barrett's Wharff, at the very loweſt Rates, for

READY MONEY ONLY.

Thoſe Perſons who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt Uſage, and the Obligation greatly acknowledged.

Said *Williams* has juſt Imported in the Argo, Capt. Bryant,

A Freſh Supply of Fall Goods, which are now ready for Sale.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Kent & Tower from North Carolina. Williams and Freeman from Philadelphia. Clarke and Guliker from New-Providence. Rathbun from New-London. Freeman from Halifax, Mayo from Surrinam. Freeman from St. Euſtatia and Turks Iſlands. Vincent & Harding from Cape-Nichola. Minott and M'Cobb from Anguilla. Farmer from St. Martins.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Nine Whites. Three Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Nine.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 30 m n. after	3	Friday, 37 m aft.	6
Tueſday, 32 min. af.	4	Saturday, 36 m. af.	7
Wedneſday, 12 m. aft.	5	Lord's Day 35 m. af.	8
Thurſday, 8 min. after	6	Laſt Q. 30 D. 9 Night,	

v vid. Account of the Fire pa. 246 — vid. pa. 471. & vid the proclamation page 469. and Britans account pa. 12. Vol. 4 ſ

The Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall LOTTERY Letter L, hereby Notify the Public, that they they are now rolling up the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes, and preparing the Boxes for Drawing; which they design shall commence in three Weeks or a Month from this Time. As the Tickets meet with a ready Sale, those who intend to be Adventurers must purchase *without Delay*, or they will be disappointed.

TO BE SOLD, A few Firkins of
Choice BUTTER,
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,
For the Sterling Cost and Charges,
At the Painter's Arms in Queen-Street,
Two small Invoices of English GOODS, suitable to the Season, just arriv'd in the Captains Calef and Hall.——ALSO,
Three fine Carpets, one Turkey, the other Persian.

A few Hogsheads and Barrels of the finest JAMAICA SUGARS perhaps ever brought to this Market, to be sold at WILLIAM DENNIE's Store in King-Street, Boston.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Joseph Coolidge, late of Boston, Gunsmith, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Margaret Coolidge, Administratrix. And those that are indebted, are desired to make immediate Payment. Those Persons that left Guns in the Hands of the deceased, are desired to call for the same. To be sold by said Administratrix, the Deceased's whole Stock, amongst which are a Number of choice Guns, and a compleat Set of Gunsmith's Tools.

Just Imported and to be sold at Store No. 15 on Town Dock.
Barr Iron, new Philadelphia FLOUR, fine and common, a few half Barrels of double Bolted. ALSO TO BE LETT,
A House, and well-accustomed Bake-house now in the Occupation of Edward Edes, fronting two Streets, the Latin and Writing School-streets, with a Barn, and large Conveniences for carrying on said Business. Enquire at the above Store.

By Order of the Superior Court,
THIS is to give Notice to the Heirs of William Douglas, Habijah Savage, John Bining and Andrew Tyler, all late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, deceased, That Joseph Tyler, of said Boston, Merchant, has petition'd the said Court, shewing that he is the Owner of two sixth Parts, undivided, of a Tract of Land in the Township of Douglas, in the County of Worcester, supposed to contain one Thousand nine Hundred Acres, more or less, and bounded as in said Petition, that the Residue of said Tract is owned by said Heirs in Proportion to the Petitioner unknown, and has thereupon prayed said Court to cause Partition to be made of the same Tract, and his two sixth Parts thereof to be set off to him to hold in severalty.—That said Petition will be considered and acted upon at the Superior Court to be held at Boston aforesaid, by Adjournment, on the third Tuesday of November next, when the said Heirs, or any of them, may be heard touching the same, if they see meet. Octob. 15, 1771.

WANTED,
A Quantity of live Wild TURKEYS, Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A very convenient House at the North Part of the Town, and near the Latin School, to be Let; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers are appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, Guardians to John Deland, of Charlestown, Butcher, who is rendered non-compos.—We therefore forbid all Persons trading with him, as they may expect to answer the same at the Peril of the Law—All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to said Deland, are desired to settle their Accounts forthwith, with Thomas Wood, Stephen Miller, Guardians.
Charlestown, October 21, 1771.

TO BE LETT,
A very convenient Dwelling House which stands pleasantly situated at the South End, near LIBERTY-TREE, having a large paved Yard, a choice Well of Water, a very good Cellar, and a Garden Spot, and is in good Repair, suitable for one or two Families. Enquire of the Printers, or of David Collson, living near the Premises.

Writing, Arithmetic, &c.
Are taught in the most expeditious Manner, at the South Writing-School; from Six to Eight o'Clock, P. M. Boston, 7th October, 1771.

Stopt on the 19th of August last, by the Subscriber, a large Silver Spoon, Maker's Name, S. E. The Owner's Name scratch'd out. Whoever has lost the same, may have it again, proving their Property. HENRY P. SWEETSEN.

COTTON WOOL.
A few Bags *choice* COTTON,
Some of a very *superior* Quality,
TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Elliot, Jun.
At his Store opposite the East End of Faneuil-Hall.

Choice Firkin BUTTER,
to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF, near the Hay-Market, South End.

Just Imported,
By the Captains CALEF and HALL from LONDON,
And TO BE SOLD,
At Mrs. Hooper's,
Near LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON, viz.
Genteel newest fashion SILKS, consisting of rich Brocades, Lutestrings, plain and corded Mantuas, Ducapes, plain, figur'd and lace Sattins, with many other kinds, far exceeding any Assortment in

NEW *Philadelphia* FLOUR,
JUST arrived, to be Sold cheap for ready PAY, at Warehouse No. 14, on Long-Wharff.
Where may be had,
Quart Bottles in Hampers, of a Groce each.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by
Samuel Austin,
And to be Sold at his Store in UNION-STREET, *Boston*, Two Doors South of the Cornfields;
A large and compleat Assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, *and* SCOTCH GOODS; *which he is determined to sell as cheap as any one for* CASH: Viz.
CRimson, scarlet, black, blue and ravens grey broad-cloths, with a variety of other colours; a large assortment of silks, as English and India damask, taffaties, striped and flowered lutestrings, changeable mantua silks, double persians, pink, blue, purple and black capuchin silks and trimmings, plain and flowered sattins, lawns and cambricks, mesllinets and crapes of all colours, dorsetteens, prussianets, double and single cambletts and cambleteens, double and single allopeens, grizetts, mohair paduasoys, striped & flowered cambletts. Irish linnens and ng. Russia
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For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY,
Mr. THOMAS, *vid. Spy nº 35.*
PRAISE to insert the following in your next.

A TRAITOR---*One who being trusted, betrays.* JOHNSON.

PERJURY---*A false Oath.* SHAKESPEARE.

THE interesting question to the people of this province, is, Whether the present Lieutenant Governor Mr. Oliver, stands recorded in the Council's books, as a "Perjured Traitor?" This is asserted by that elegant writer and friend to mankind and this province, JUNIUS AMERICANUS, in his address to that *most odious* person stiled the Earl of Hillsborough, a person *detested*, and had in *infinite contempt* by all honest men that know him.

Let us then enquire, whether or not, Mr. Oliver stands "recorded in the Council's books as a perjured traitor."

Mr. Oliver, as secretary to the Council, must of course be acquainted with all their proceedings, and know their *secrets*, and if he *betrays* them, he must be a traitor according to the above definition and common sense, and if in *betraying* them he *swear falsely*, he must be a *perjured traitor*. Mr. Oliver under oath, represents Mr. Tyler, one of the Council, as saying of the people of the first character among us, that "*they* had formed a plan, and that this was a part of it, to remove the troops out of town, and after that the commissioners," and adds, "divers other gentlemen adopted what Mr. Tyler had said, &c."

Upon which the Council observe, and *record* it, that "it appears, that the said gentlemen of the council were so far from *adopting* what the Secretary represents to have been said by Mr. Tyler, concerning a plan for removing the commissioners, that there is not one of them that has the least remembrance of any thing said about such a plan, and therefore *could not refer to it, or in any sense whatever adopt it.*"---"It is certain that all the gentlemen of the Council then present have declared *on oath*, they have no remembrance that Mr. Tyler said there was a plan laid for the removal of the commissioners." Mr. Tyler himself *on oath*, declares, that "it is a gross misrepresentation."

Again Mr. Oliver, in his deposition says, "This form" (meaning what he had drawn up) "was strictly allowed to express the truth, but that it would not stand well on the Council records", and represents one of the board *for that reason* preparing an amendment.

The Council say, "As the said deposition represents the Council in an *ill light*, it could be no disagreeable present to Governor Bernard, to whom it was sent by the Lieutenant Governor."---And that "It has been published in London annexed with other depositions to a pamphlet, in which pamphlet and *depositions* is given a very *unfair*, and in all MATERIAL circumstances, a very FALSE account, of what is therein called the late unhappy disturbance. The most material thing aimed at in the said pamphlet, is, to *obtrude* as *truth* on the public this *falsehood*, viz. that a plan was here laid for the expulsion of the troops, prior to their firing upon, and killing a number of the inhabitants of this town; and the PRINCIPAL, if not the ONLY deposition that in any measure tends to support such a charge; is the SECRETARY's abovementioned."

Here we see a copy of a record of the Council, containing a charge of *falsehood*, a falsehood sworn to, which is *perjury*, and to make it appear, that he stands recorded in the Council books as one who has betrayed his trust, and consequently as a traitor, we need only read the first resolve of the Council relative to Mr. Oliver, which *stands recorded* thus, viz. 1st Resolved, That Andrew Oliver, Esq; Secretary of this province, by SECRETLY taking minutes at Council, of what was said by the members of Council in their debates, also by signing a paper containing these minutes, and further, by giving his DEPOSITION to the *truth* of it, has in *each* and *all* these instances acted inconsistent with the *duty of his office*, and thereby is guilty of a *breach of trust*."

Thus much I have thought needful to lay before the public, which I think, though it may not amount to a proof of the literal truth of what JUNIUS AMERICANUS has asserted, viz. That Mr. Oliver *stands recorded* in the Council books as a *perjured traitor*, yet it proves it to be *constructively true*.

I shall conclude with two questions, viz. 1st. Whether he that stands *recorded*, as having, under the solemn oath of God, "obtruded as *truth* on the public, a *falsehood*, and for breach of trust," doth not stand recorded as a PERJURED TRAITOR?

2dly. Whether Mr. Oliver doth not stand thus recorded in the Council books?

If the Lieutenant Governor stands thus recorded, and is *in fact* the man; we may easily account for his promotion!!!

The foregoing quotations from the proceedings of the Council, together with many more *records* of the same nature, may be seen in a pamphlet intitled, Proceedings of his Majesty's Council, &c. published by Messrs. EDES and GILL, A. D. 1770, to which the reader is referred. *vid pa. 605.*

MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

been made, and notice given them, of the sale of such delinquents lands there, as soon as might be legally done, unless prevented by payment.—Such delinquent proprietors are therefore hereby further notified, that on the 18th Day of December next, by ten of the clock in the forenoon at the dwelling-house of Mr. Moses Foster, in Ashburnham aforesaid; the subscribers being the committee appointed for selling delinquent proprietors lands, will (God willing) proceed to sell so much of the land of every such proprietor there, as will suffice for discharging and paying off his aforesaid tax and all his arrears of his other taxes, with the necessary charges attending such sale, unless paid by the time aforesaid. And to the end, every delinquent proprietor may know how much he is in arrear, the same is herein set down as follows, viz. The proprietor of the lands appurtenant to the first home lot, or first lot in the first division is in arrear 30s. The proprietors of the lands appurtenant to the 4th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 33d, 37th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 43th, 46th, 50th, 55th, 56th, 58th, 59 h, 61st and 63d lots are in arrear 54s each.—The 15th lot 57s. 5d.—The 23d lot £. 3. 2s.—The 28th, 47th, 49th and 52d lots 32s. 5d. each.—The 30th lot 27s.—The 35th and 36th lots £. 3. 19s each.

Richard Dana
Caleb Wilder
Isaac Stearns
Samuel Wilder.

October 10, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,
A FARM in *Concord*, containing about 120 Acres of good Land, with a large House and Barn on the same. The Land containing good Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing and Orcharding, and well watered. For further Particulars, inquire of *Daniel Taylor*, of said Concord, Innkeeper.

Boston, Printed, by EDES & GILL.

(1) vid page 605

595

Supplement to the *Massachusets*-Gazette.

and New-England Chronicle.

Draper's.] THURSDAY, October 31, 1771.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

PROPOSALS for altering the Conſtitution of the Government of the Colony of RHODE-ISLAND.

IT is a well-known Truth, that Anarchy and Confuſion are as dangerous to any Society, as abſolute Monarchy and Deſpotiſm: This Truth was never better experienced than under the ſeveral Governments of antient Rome, and many other States, which have ſuffered the various Changes of Government. Inteſtine Quarrels and Diviſions, without a ſtanding Army, ſeldom fail of proving the Downfall of every State in which they happen, unleſs in Subjection to ſome ſuperior Power, as is the Caſe with the Colony of Rhode Iſland.

The greateſt Happineſs that any State can enjoy, is to have its Rights and Properties well ſecured; and there is no Way whereby this can be done, but by conforming to a certain Sett of Laws and Precepts, well adapted to the Conſtitution and Nature of the Country, the State having Power to put in Execution thoſe Laws and Precepts, without which they are of no Efficacy or Conſequence whatever. If Experience did not teach us the Impoſſibility of putting good and wholſome Laws in Execution in this Colony, what may be ſaid on this Head might be juſtly cenſured; but ſince long and woful Experience evinces the Truth of the Obſervation, I think it high Time that ſome other Plan of Government was adopted, that we may have our Lands, our Goods, and whatever we hold near and dear, ſecured, and not have a Party Rabble run away with what we have procured, by our indefatigable Induſtry, and hard Fatigue.

The Colony of Rhode-Iſland is too ſmall and contracted, ever to prevent the Confuſion and dreadful Conſequences of an elective Legiſlature. I need not mention the vaſt Expence, as well as the Loſs of Time, and the Corruption of Morals, which attend this Method of Election; and many other Matters, fatal to common Right. Again, it often happens in ſmall States or Common-wealths, were they are indulged with an elective Legiſlature, that the Community are ſo divided in Sentiment, with reſpect to thoſe Perſons whom they eſteem properly qualified to ſuſtain the higheſt Offices of State, that that Party which gains the Majority by a ſingle Vote, has Power to eſtabliſh the greateſt Ignoramus at the Head of Government, whereby the State may be greatly endangered, and expoſed not only to the Ridicule and Deriſion of every Policy, but alſo to final Ruin and Deſtruction.

Since the Truth of what has been obſerved cannot be denied, I would propoſe that this ſmall Colony, which is not larger than many of the Counties in the other Colonies and Provinces of America, be divided; the one Part ceded to the Maſſachuſſetts, and the other Half to Connecticut; that a Committee be appointed for the Purpoſe of making the Diviſion, and negociating whatever elſe may be neceſſary for the ſame; or elſe that they be directed to apply to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint a Governor to preſide in and over his Majeſty's Engliſh Colony of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations.

Much more might be ſaid on this Subject, but every Perſon that animadverts in the leaſt on the Propoſition, cannot but diſcern the Neceſſity of a Change of Government in this Colony.

A FRIEND to PROPERTY.

Briſtol, October 16, 1771.

PROVIDENCE, October 19.

For ſeveral Days paſt the Inhabitants of this Town have been ſurpriſed at the ſudden Diſappearance of Mr. John Adams, Shoemaker, of Concord, who lately ſat up his Buſineſs here: He has been miſſing ſince Sunday laſt, and as no probable Reaſon can be aſſigned for his leaving the Place, many are ſtill alarmed for his Safety. On Wedneſday two Men, who worked as Journeymen with him, were taken into Cuſtody, and ſundry Circumſtances appearing againſt one of them, who gave a very unſatisfactory Account of himſelf, they were both committed to Gaol, on Suſpicion of being concerned in murdering him.

Oct. 26. William Jones, and Jonathan Sweet, the Perſons apprehended on Suſpicion of murdering Mr. John Adams, as mentioned in our laſt, have been diſcharged, it appearing, by the Teſtimony of a credible Perſon, that ſaid Adams was ſeen near the Fulling-Mills, in Warwick, on Sunday Evening, the 13th inſtant.

Capt. Allen from the Weſt Indies, on the 26th of September, in Lat. 30. 40. Long. 74. 7. Weſt, ſpoke a Ship from Briſtol, bound to Charleſtown, S. Carolina, the Maſter of which informed him, that three Days before, he took off a Wreck, Capt. Joſhua Packwood, with his Crew, from New-Haven, and put them on board a Veſſel belonging to Newberry.

NEW-YORK, *Octob.* 10.

On Wedneſday the 2d inſtant, was held at Perth-Amboy, the annual Meeting of *the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*; when a Sermon, adapted to the occaſion, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Chandler. His Excellency Governor Franklin, and ſeveral Gentlemen of the firſt Rank among the Laity, who are members of the Corporation, were ſo kind as to attend; and the Largeneſs of the Collection made, in Church, for the Uſe of that laudable Inſtitution, is greatly to the Honor of the Congregation that were preſent.

NEWBERN, *(North-Carolina) Auguſt* 30.

THE following are the laſt Words and dying Speech of BENJAMIN MERRILL, executed at Hillſborough (with five others) as formerly mentioned in this Paper. ‖ *vid. pa. 536. 572*

"I STAND here expoſed to the world as a criminal, my life will ſoon be a change; God is my comforter and ſupporter; I am condemned to die for oppoſing government; all you that are preſent take warning, by my miſerable end, when I ſhall be hung up as a ſpectacle before you. My firſt ſeducers were Hunter and Galaſpie; they had often ſollicited me, told me a ſettlement was only contended for; with regard to publick officers, who, they ſaid, had oppreſſed the people, and that unleſs thoſe meaſures were taken, there could be no remedy of redreſs hereafter.

"Thus they preſſed me on, by aſſuring me the diſputes, (as they called them) then exiſting, might be ſettled without ſhedding of blood. I conſidered this unhappy affair, and thought poſſibly the contentions in the country might be brought to ſome determination without injury to any; and in this mind I joined the Regulation. After I had liſted under the banner of the Regulators, I was ever after preſſed to be made a leading man among them, and was one of the number who oppoſed Col. Waddell with his troops; informations prevailing, the Governor was on his march to lay waſte this country, and deſtroy it's inhabitants; informations which I now find to be falſe, and propagated to ſcreen old offenders from juſtice.

"As to my private life, I do not know of any particular charge againſt me. I received, by the grace of God, a change fifteen years ago, but have, ſince that time, been a backſlider; yet Providence, in whom is my chief ſecurity, has been pleaſed to give me comfort under thoſe evils in the laſt hour; and although the halter is now round my neck, believe me, I would not change ſtations with any man on the ground. All you who think you ſtand, take heed leſt ye fall.

"I would be glad to ſay a few words more before I die, the purport of which is,—in a few moments I ſhall leave behind me a wife and ten children to a wicked and cenſorious world, and intreat it as a favour, no reflections may be caſt on them on my account; and if it is poſſible, ſhall eſteem it as a bounty, if you, Gentlemen, will petition the Governor, Council, &c. that ſome part of my eſtate may be ſpared to them, it will be an act of mere charity, tho' I have forfeited the whole by the laws of God and man."—here he pauſed——

"I have, ever ſince the day of battle, ◊ been thoroughly convinced I was wrong in oppoſing the laws and government of my country; I was blindly led into the atrocious act by wicked and deſigning men, without provocation and reſentment; but O! it is now too late to call back the bloody intention; the blow is given, ◊ and I muſt die for the crime."—here he pauſed again—

"All you that are here preſent, beware of drunkenneſs, lying, curſing and ſwearing. I could point out ſome inſtances of this kind, but it will avail nothing at preſent—they are regiſtered in Heaven."

[redacted]

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina,)* September 24.

The Number of New Negroes imported here ſince January laſt does not exceed 2200, which is much ſhort of what was expected. The Sales were very quickly finiſhed, and the Negroes ſold at high Prices.

NEW-LONDON, October 18.

A young Man named Hitchcock, who was an Apprentice to Doct. Benjamin Chapin, of Southampton, on Long-Iſland, being on his return from a Journey in the North-Part of this Colony, he on laſt Tueſday Sen'night, put up at Capt. Leffingwell's Tavern, on Norwich-Plain, and the Thurſday after he walked into the Fields, and acroſs ſome Woods, to the Houſe of one Mr. Gifford, about two Miles Weſt of ſaid Leffingwell's—It being rainy dark Weather, and the young Man unwell, about Sun ſet he aſked for Entertainment till the next Day, but Mrs. Gifford being Sick, he was told they could not entertain him; whereupon he ſet out with Intention to return to Capt. Leffingwell's, but has never been ſeen or heard of ſince, though the Woods and Fields for ſeveral Miles round have been diligently ſearched by Hundreds of People.

Since our laſt Capt. Joſeph Powers arrived here from the Weſt-Indies.—On the 22d of September, in a Gale of Wind, they ſhipped a Sea which waſhed the Capt. and Mr. Zaccheus Wheeler jun. of this Town, overboard; the Capt. with Difficulty regained the Veſſel, but Wheeler was unfortunately drowned.

Capt. Cotton, bound to this Port from the Weſt-Indies, in a Brig belonging to Middletown, was caſt away on Narraganſet-Beach—Veſſel and Cargo loſt.

Laſt Wedneſday the Brig Humbird, Capt. Solomon Kellog, arrived here in 17 Days from Turk's-Iſlands; on the 22d of Sept. he had a ſevere Hurricane, when 9 Sail of Bermudian Wreckers, & a Sloop, Iſrael Abbot, of Middletown, late Maſter, were drove on Shore, and entirely loſt; a Schooner belonging to Newbury or Salem, cut her Cables and put to Sea, but ſuppoſed to have drove on the Keys and loſt. During the Gale Capt. Kellog ſaw three Brigs and a Snow run by the Iſland under Jury-maſts; a Schooner belonging to Salem came in to the Iſland, having loſt her Bowſplit, Boom and Boat; and a Bermudian Sloop alſo came in that had her Waiſts on one Side ſtove in.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 17.

The Virginia Papers contain a Number of Addreſſes that have been preſented to his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, congratulating his Lordſhip on his Arrival to the Government——In his Anſwer to one of the Addreſſes his Lordſhip ſays:

"Though I muſt acknowledge the Deſire I had of remaining in New-York, from the ſincere Affection I had conceived, and ever ſhall retain, for a Province, the People whereof had manifeſted ſo earneſt an Inclination to make my Adminiſtration eaſy to me, and my Reſidence among them agreeable; I ſhall, nevertheleſs, exert my utmoſt Abilities to conciliate the Affection of the Colony which I now have the Honor to preſide over."

By letters received, via Wilmington, from Kingſton, Jamaica, we learn, that on the 3d of Sept. at 8 o'clock in the morning, they had there the ſevereſt ſhock of an earthquake that they have felt for many years paſt; and it is ſaid, that had it continued but a very little longer, it muſt have ſhook down every brick-houſe in Kingſton; as it threw down a number of chimnies, ſplit many houſes, and ſeveral people were hurt by the falling of bricks, &c. from the chimnies, but no lives were loſt; they have had ſeveral ſmaller ſhocks ſince.

Capt. Gilpin, arrived at Wilmington, informs, that on the 5th of Auguſt, in lat. 32, 40 long. 97, 27. he fell in with and went on board the wreck of a brig of about 100 tons burthen, loaded with lumber; her maſts and every thing, except one pump which was laſhed, were waſhed off the deck; her ſteerage and cabbin bulk heads were ſtove down; one of her pumps broke off cloſe to the deck; her rudder gone; had a large ſcuttle cut forward to bale her, and was all under water except her quarter deck.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, Oct. 25.

By Capt. Evans from the Grenades, we are informed, that on his return to this Port, three of his Men fell off the Shrouds at once, and one of them, named Eleazer Ward, of this town, was drowned.

We hear from Exeter, that on Saturday laſt before ſeveral Juſtices of the Peace there, three Negro Men were convicted of ſtealing a Pig, in the Night time, (and eating him) for which they deſervedly received 15 ſtripes each, on their naked Backs, well laid on, an example worthy of Imitation.——We hope this will be a Warning to all Negroes, and others, who make a conſtant Practice of Stealing.

BOSTON, October 31.

By a Perſon lately arrived from Jamaica, we learn, that his Majeſty's ſhips of War on that ſtation had all ſailed for the Spaniſh Main, the Deſign is a profound ſecret, and cauſes much ſpeculation there.

We learn from Newbern, in North-Carolina, that his Excellency Governor Martin had the Misfortune to bury one of his Children and his Nephew ſince his arrival in that Province; and that he and his Lady, having been very Ill, were gone to Core Sound, for the Recovery of their Health.

A Whaling Veſſel, Barnabas Atwood, Maſter, is arrived here, having loſt four of his People in a high Sea, laſt Month.—In our Paper of the 10th inſt. we mentioned the Maſter's Name, by Miſtake, to be Joſhua.

DEATHS.

At Hackney, in England, in Auguſt laſt, *Jaſper Mauduit*, Eſq; formerly Agent for this Province at the Court of Great Britain.

At Halifax, October 9th, Mrs. *Belcher*, Conſort of the Hon. *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Province of Nova Scotia.

At Penſacola, Rev. *Nathaniel Cotton*, Son of the late Rev. Mr. *Cotton*, of Newtown in this Province.

At Georgia, Dr. *Giles Church*, youngeſt Son of Deacon *Benjamin Church*, of this Town.

At Sea, on board Capt. Bennet, in July laſt, on his Paſſage from the Coaſt of Guinea to Barbados, Mr. *Edward Roſe*, of this Town, one of the Mates of the Ship.

At Shutesbury, on Friday the 18th inſtant, Miſs *Betſey Hill*, Æt. 19 ſecond and youngeſt Daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Hill* of that Town——

ON Monday laſt died at Southborough, in the 32d Year of her Age, Miſs Judith Stone, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nathan Stone, of that Place. She had for a long time been grievouſly afflicted with violent Pain in the *Abdomen*, and exceſſive Vomiting; and notwithſtanding the beſt Endeavours of a Number of Phyſicians who attended her, ſhe got little Relief: She had no inteſtinal Evacuation for 27 Days before her Death. Upon opening the Body, the *Omentum*, which was ſomewhat diſcolour'd, was found looſe in the Cavity of the *Abdomen*. The *Colon* was found inflated to near 4 Inches Diameter, and the *Ileum* and *Jejunum* in Proportion, containing a dark-colour'd fluid Excrement. At the Juncture of the *Colon* with the *Rectum*, the inteſtinal Canal was contracted 2 Inches in length, to one third part of an Inch Diameter, in the Middle of which was the Appearance of a Sphincter; the contracted Part being diſſected, appeared cartilaginous, hardly admitting a Director to paſs its Cavity. The *Uterus* was of an uncommon Size, and very irregular Figure, its Texture deſtroyed, and very eaſily ſeparated, and its Cavity diſtended with a ſteatomatous jelly Subſtance; to the external Part of which adhered ſeveral Circumvolutions of the *Ileum*, nearly in a State of Mortification.—The uncommon Patience and Fortitude ſhe diſcovered through her whole Illneſs is worthy of Imitation. Her Death is much regretted by her ſorrowful Relations and Acquaintance.

‖ Vide page 519. ◊ vid. Battle w Tryon page 512. ∫ vid. Hunters Letter page 500. —— vid page —— 536.

IMPORTED from *LONDON*,

And to be Sold Cheap for CASH, or ſhort Credit,

By Henry Leddel,

At his Store adjoining to *John Erving*, junr. Eſq'rs; In Kilby-Street,

SUperfine Broad Cloths, Ratteens—Flannells—Shalloons, Callimancoes, Tammies, Cambletts, half ell & half yard Laſtings, ¾ & yard wide Iriſh Linens, Iriſh Sheeting, ¾ ⅞ yard wide & 6-4ths. Checks. brown & Cotton Hollands, Jeans, white Ruſſia Drab, Dowlaſs, Callicoes, Clouting Diaper, Cambricks, Lawns, Ginghams, black Perſians, Taffaties—ſpotted and bordered Bandanoes, Cotton & French Romalls, beſt Baltandine Silk, Ribbons, Womens pompedore and Crimſon Lamb Gloves—Silk Gloves & Mitts—coloured & other Threads, Pins wax Necklaces, Fans, Gimp and Snail Lace, Silk & hair & ſcarf Twiſt, Needle work and wove Buttons, Ferrets, Qualities, Tapes, Silk knee Garters, Silk thread & cotton Laces, writing Paper, ſealing Wax, Wafers, Mens thread and worſted Hoſe, Breeches Patterns, Buckrams, Mens & Boys Felt Hatts, Kilmarnock Caps, Pelong and other Sattins, Looking Glaſſes, Card Leaves, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs & Ticklinburg, Sieve Bottoms. A Variety of hard Ware.—Gooſe, Duck and Pigeon Shot, German and Engliſh Steel, Powder in quarter and half Barrels, beſt London Crown Glaſs. Spices, Pepper by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Anchors, &c.

ALSO,

The beſt London-made Mens and Womens Saddles, Bridles, and ſeveral other Sorts of Saddlery Ware.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London & Briſtol,

And to be Sold by

JOSIAH WATERS, & SON,

At their Shop in Ann-Street, near the Draw-Bridge, Boſton, by Wholeſale or Retail, very cheap,

PEPPER by the Bag, or leſs
Spices of all Sorts
15 & 18-Inch London TD Pipes, by Box or leſs, large and ſmall Bowl
Hunter ditto per ditto
Taylor's 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window-Glaſs, Putty
Paper by the Ream
Florence Oyl
Engliſh Loaf-Sugar very cheap
Split Peas
Kilmarnock Caps
Kippen's Snuff

PAINTERS OYLS & COLOURS of all kind, prepared (or otherwiſe) in the beſt Manner, for Houſe or Ship-Painting.
Bruſhes, Tools,
Leaf Gold, &c.

ALSO,

Allum, Copperas
Madder, Otter,
Common and ground Redwood Logwood
FRESH RAISINS
Rice
WOOL CARDS
Choice INDIGO, &c.

Bohea Tea, warranted—Hyſon ditto—Coarſe and fine Sieve Bottoms, Sieves made up, New England Rum, a few Groce GENUINE VELVET Corks, &c.

A compleat Aſſortment of Cream-coloured, brown, white, blue and white, black, and Glaſs Ware, juſt arrived in Capt. Bryant, from London.

Samuel Abbot & Compy.

HEREBY inform their Cuſtomers, and others, That they have Imported by Capt. SCOTT and SYMMES from LONDON, and the laſt Ships from BRISTOL,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which will be ſold at the very loweſt Rates, at their Store the Head of Green's Wharf, near the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market.

ALSO, 5 by 7, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 } Window of Taylor's Make.

Nails, Lead, Shot, Cutlary Ware, &c.&c.

A freſh Aſſortment of Groceries,

of the very beſt Kind,

Juſt received per Capt. SYMMES from LONDON,

To be ſold by Samuel Gray,

Near the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, *viz.*

Treble, double, and ſingle Refined Loaf Sugar, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Turkey Figs, Currants, fineſt Sallad Oil in Quart Bottles and Flaſks, hard green Capers, Anchovies and *French* Olives in Bottles, Flour of Muſtard in half and quarter Pound Bottles, Velvet Corks, TD 18 inch Pipes, Hyſon Tea, &c.

He has alſo to ſell, very good *Liſbon* ſweet Oil by the Gallon or leſs, choice Citron, Baſket Salt, beſt Kippen's Snuff by the Dozen.—

A large Aſſortment of *China* Cups & Saucers, &c. } *Lately opened*
One complete Set for a Tea Table.
Several complete Sets of Glaſs Salvers for Pyramids, with Jellies and Sillabubs, &c. &c.

And a great Variety of other Glaſs and Crockery Ware, and many *Groceries* not here enumerated.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

To be Sold by JOSEPH EDWARDS,

Next Door to the Poſt-Office in Cornhill,

Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society, held at *Philadelphia*, for promoting uſeful Knowledge, with curious Maps.

At the ſame Place may be had at the Sterling Coſt,

Contemplations on the Ocean, Harveſt, Sickneſs, and the laſt Judgment. In a Series of Letters to a Friend. By RICHARD PEARSALL.

Ward Nicholas Boylſton

Acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, that he has juſt received from the *Makers in England* by the London Capt. Calef, an Aſſortment of GOODS, agreable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell exceeding Cheap at his Store in King-ſtreet, conſiſting of

Broad-Cloths of almoſt all colours and prices from 5 s. L.M. to a Guinea per Yard,
Coatings, Foreſtcloths and German Serges
Shalloons of all colours &
Buttons & Twiſt (prices,
Drawboys,
Womens worſted black & colouerd Mitts & Gloves,
Mens drab Buckrams
half-ſtiffen'd and white d°
coloured & Nuns Threads,
ſpotted & bord'd Bandanoes
7-8ths wide China Silk Handkerchiefs,
white linnen ditto, with red and blue Borders,
blue and white and red and white yard-wide Paſte-work ditto,
9-8ths and ell-wide Ruſſia Sheeting,
Black India Taffities,
black ell-wide Perſians,
7-qrs, 8-qrs } Diaper Table Cloth
beſt Damaſk ditto 2 & half by 3 yards,
Mens grey and black worſted Hoſe,
Superfine white and marble worſted Patent Hoſe,
black, blue, green, crimſon & cloth-col'd Calamancoes,
ſtriped green and cloth-coloured Camblets,
beſt double ditto,
black, blue, green & pink-color'd Durants & Tammies
half-yard Brilliants,
black half-ell Mode
ditto figured ditto,
flowered and plain Sattins,
black Snail,
fine bleach'd Oznabrigs,
Ticklinburg,
bleach'd Ruſſia Drabs.

Garlix Hollands for Shirting,

very fine and cheap.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Six by 8, 7 by 9 Glaſs, Powder and Shot, 4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, exceeding good Bohea TEA in half-Cheſts or by the Dozen, Souchong Tea in Pound Canniſters.

Superfine Hyſon Tea, which is particularly fine and preferable to any that is imported into this Place for Sale.

A large and elegant Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, are juſt Open'd and to be Sold at the loweſt Rates for Caſh by

Francis Green,

At his Store in King-Street, *BOSTON*.

SILKS.

Thomas Lee

HAS juſt received by Capt. SCOTT, and has at his Store near the Swing-Bridge:

A freſh Aſſortment of moſt faſhionable SILKS, bought with Caſh and will be ſold exceeding cheap.—Conſiſting of,—A very great Variety of rich Brocades, & figur'd Silks, ſlate, brown & other colour'd Ducapes, Luteſtrings, or Mantua Silks, of all colours, Damaſks, colour'd Grograms & Paduſoys, black Ermozeens, Paduſoys & Taffities, with black & white Sattin, grey Sattins for Cloaks, of the neweſt Faſhion: Alſo rich BRUSSELLS LACE, and a great Variety of Gold and Silver Lace, and Buttons, &c. &c.

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, Amongſt which are—Baizes, Lambskins, red, blue, and mixt Duffills, ſcarlet and other colour'd Broad Cloths, Beaver-Coatings, German Serges, Druggets, &c.

Alſo, Engliſh & Ruſſia Duck, Bar-Lead, Powder, Shot, Cutlery & Hard-ware, Nails, Glaſs, Verdigreaſe, &c. to be ſold at the loweſt Advance for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

☞ IRISH LINENS of all widths and prices as cheap as can be bought in Boſton.

JUST Imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, And TO BE SOLD at

Joſeph Palmer's Store,

in King-Street, North Side.

A very large Aſſortment of ¾, ⅞ and yard wide Iriſh Linnens, Iriſh and Ruſſia brown & white Sheeting, Houſewife Cloth, Dowlaſs, Ruſſia Linnen, Oznabrigs, Ticklinburg; a few Pair very beautiful Candleſticks, and Glaſs Waiters, &c.—

N. B. The above Goods were purchaſed at a very low Rate in England, and will be ſold cheaper than can be bought in any Store in Boſton, for Caſh only.

Alſo, choice Dumb Fiſh.

James Foſter Condy,

HAS IMPORTED in the Ship Hayley, Capt. *Scott*,

An Aſſortment of BOOKS,

In LAW, PHYSICK, DIVINITY, HISTORY, and in every Branch of Literature, all of the beſt Impreſſion.—Alſo, Bibles, of every ſize, Teſtaments, Spelling Books, Prayer Books, Pſalm Books, &c.—

Likewiſe, Writing, Preſs, Cartridge, Marble, and blue Paper,—Account Books of every Kind,—Ink-Powder, Quills, Pens, Slates, Sealing-Wax, Pocket-Books, Penknives, Temple & Noſe Spectacles, Sliding Rules, Proſpective Glaſſes, round Pewter Ink-Stands, Microſcopes, Candle Screens, Mathematical Inſtruments, Pocket Globes, Dividers with Steel Pens.—A Theodolite, Gunter Scales, *&c. &c. &c.*

N. B. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon purchaſing as low at his Store in Union-Street, oppoſite to the Cornfields, BOSTON, as at any Store in Town.

LOST, Four Silver Table

SPOONS, Two London made, marked Creſt, a Spread Eagle; Two no Mark, Maker's Name, *B. Pierpont*: If offered for Sale, it is deſired they may be ſtopped.

Juſt Imported,

By the Captains CALEF and HALL from LONDON, And TO BE SOLD,

At Mrs. Hooper's,

Near LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON, viz.

Genteel neweſt faſhion SILKS, conſiſting of rich Brocades, Luteſtrings, plain and corded Mantuas, Ducapes, plain, figur'd and lace Sattins, with many other kinds, far exceeding any Aſſortment in Town; likewiſe an elegant Aſſortment of new-faſhion Ribbons, Head Flowers, Shenia, Gauze, Lawns, Muſlin, black Lace, net, blond, Bruſſels and other genteel Laces, Cap-Wire, Womens unglaz'd Lamb Gloves, a Parcel neweſt faſhion Net Silk and Squirtel Muffs, black and white Bonnets, figur'd Modes, Womens Cotton Hoſe, Mens Raw Silk ditto, plain and ſtriped Cambleteens, black Callamanco, with many other Articles, all which will be ſold exceeding cheap for ready Money, Wholeſale and Retail. *N. B.* Black Pepper per Bag, and a few Cheſts of choice Engliſh Bohea TEA by the Cheſt, at the firſt Coſt and Charges.

JUS TIMPORTED, and TO BE SOLD by

Edward Payne,

Oppoſite the Cuſtom-Houſe in King-Street,

Benecarlo, Mattaro, and Malaga WINE, } By the Hogſhead and Quarter Caſk.
RAISINS by the Caſk, Currants,
OIL in Caſes of 12 ſquare Bottles,
Engliſh Loaf Sugar, Spices,
Pepper by the Bag,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Green, black and light coloured Mantua Silks.

Juſt Imported from LONDON, In Captain Symmes, And to be ſold by

Gilbert Deblois,

At his Shop oppoſite School-Street, Boſton,

A very large Aſſortment of Winter Goods, with every other Kind imported from Great-Britain, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rate, by Wholeſale and Retail, only for ready Money.

ALSO,

Choice Bohea, Souchon and Hyſon Tea, Loaf Sugar, New Currants, Spices, China Ware, Cutlery Ware, Fifes, Violins, Powder, Lead, Shott, Steel, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

On board the Ship JUNO from BRISTOL, lying at the Long-Wharf,

The fineſt Table Salt,

QUART BOTTLES in Hampers of a Groce each, and a few Hogſheads ſingle-refined LOAF-SUGAR. Enquire on board the Ship, or at Warehouſe No. 14 on ſaid Wharf.

SWEET OIL.

Very fine MARSEILLES Oil, in 12 Bottle Caſes, ſquare Bottles, ſuperior to any Flaſk Oil, To be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-ſquare, Where he has to ſell for a *very ſmall* Profit,

Freſh Raiſins & Currants by the Caſk, juſt Imported,
BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt, Hundred or Dozen,
Choice Hyſon ditto,

Extraordinary fine Brown Sugar, quite clean, almoſt equal to Loaf,
Alſo, common Brown Sugar,
Cocoa, and Green Coffee, in Bags,
Spices of all ſorts, freſh Imported,
Race and Ground Ginger, Piemento,
Beſt and common Starch, Saltpetre,
15 and 18 Inch London Pipes, by the Box,
Florence Oil by the Cheſt,
Pepper by the Bag or Dozen,
Very beſt French INDIGO,
Engliſh Loaf Sugar by the Hogſhead, Hundred or Loaf
Dutch Looking-Glaſſes of different ſizes,
Field Glaſſes, Mens and Boys Scates,
Dutch Hearth Bruſhes, long and ſhort Handles,
Dutch Chimney Tile from 3s. to 9s. L. M. per doz.
Bolting Cloths from 5 to 16 Dollars a piece
The much admired
New-England Flour of Muſtard, in Bottles and by the Pound, allowed by all who have tried it to be ſuperior to any Imported from England,
Sheathing and whited Brown Paper, made at Milton, by the Ream,
A few Caſk Good Rice, Oatmeal by the Buſhell,
Copperas, Allum, Brimſtone, Redwood, and Logwood very cheap.

N. B. Caſh give for Bees-Wax and Snuff-Bottles.

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